4. (amended) The method according to claim 1, in which the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof (a) reacts with normal human blood platelets and with dog blood platelets; (b) fails to react with thrombasthenia platelets or human platelets whose GPIIb/IIIa complex was dissociated with EDTA; (c) reacts slowly with unactivated human platelets and more rapidly with ADP activated human platelets; (d) blocks the interaction of fibrinogen with platelets induced by ADP; and (e) acts as an antagonist to the integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ by inhibiting the binding of extracellular matrix ligands to integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ and preventing the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ dependent attachment of cells to extracellular matrix protein ligands.

5. (amended) The method according to claim 1, in which the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered intravenously.

6. (amended) The method according to claim 1, in which the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered in the amount of about 0.25 mg/kg body weight.

7. (amended) The method according to claim 1, in which the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered in the amount of about 0.25 mg/kg body weight followed by an infusion of 0.125 mg/kg/min of said antibody.

10. (amended) The method according to claim 1, in which said monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof treats an inflammatory disease.

11. (amended) The method according to claim 1, in which said monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof treats an inflammatory disease selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, macular degeneration, psoriasis, diabetic retinopathy.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please replace the original informal drawings with with the formal drawings submitted herewith.